SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ, Received up to 14th October, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The Oudh Akhbár (Lucknow), of the 13th October, gives an account of the Anti-National Con-Anti-National Congress meeting at Jaunpur. gress meeting held at Jaunpur on the Rája Harihar Datta Dube occupied the chair, and among those present were Maulvi Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law, Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, Khán Bahádur, Qázi Muhammad Khalil, Honorary Magistrate, Raja Shankar Datt, Saiyid Zahid Husain, Deputy Collector, Saiyid Azizul-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, and Saiyid Habib Ullah, Assistant Magistrate. The President made an able speech adverse to the Congress, which will probably be translated into English and copies of the translation sent to England for distribution. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the Hindus and Musalmans of Jaunpur will send no delegate to the Allahabad Congress, and that if any resident of the city attends the Congress, he will not represent them. A branch of the Indian United Patriotic Association was formed and the members were appointed. Copies of a pamphlet written by Ahmad-ullah and of a poem written by Safdar Husain in condemnation of the Congress were distributed at the meeting.

Circulation, 690 copies. Circulation, 185 copies.

The Najmu-l-Akhbar (Etawah), of the 1st October, publishes an account of the proceedings National Congress meeting at Etáwah. of the National Congress meeting held at Etáwah on the 30th September. About 500 Hindús of all classes attended the meeting, and Babu Girdhar Das, Honorary Magistrate, presided. Only four Musalmans were present, one of whom was the City Inspector of Police and three were connected with newspapers. Pandit Ajudhya Náth delivered a long address which extended over two hours. He gave an account of the three Congresses, read out the resolutions passed by the Madras Congress, answered the objections of the opponents of the Congress, regretted the present unsatisfactory state of relations between Hindús and Musalmans, but expressed a hope that friendship would soon be restored between the two classes. In conclusion, he appealed to the public for pecuniary aid to meet the expenses of the approaching Congress at Allahabad. Rája Lachman Singh then made a speech, in which he said that the inhabitants of Etawah stood under great obligations to Mr. Hume, praised him for his sympathy with the children of the soil, and observed that he would be highly pleased with those men who would join the Congress and support it with donations.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The Hindustan (Kalakankar), of the 7th October, says Eurasians and the Na. that Eurasians and Europeans who tional Congress. have made India their permanent home are embarked in the same boat with natives. In fact the Government itself treats them as natives. Hence they should join the National Congress, which has the best interests of natives at heart. A Eurasian whose pay does not exceed Rs. 300 or 400 can hardly afford to send his sons to England for education, particularly when the rate of exchange is so high, if he wishes to make them Barristersat-Law or Civilians. But if the Civil Service Examination were also held in this country in accordance with the wishes of the National Congress, they would have no difficulty in competing at the examination. It is to be hoped that all Eurasians will follow the example of Messrs. Norton and

Adams and join the Congress. Their sympathy would greatly strengthen the hands of the promoters of the movement, and in that case Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and other such dutiful disciples of Government or Anglo-Indians would not have the temerity to charge the Congressists with disloyalty. The Congress Committee would do well to make an appeal to the Eurasian community to join the Congress.

A correspondent of the Oudh Punch (Lucknow), of the

Adverse comments on Nawáb Mehdi Ali Khán's speech in condemnation of the National Congress.

4th Octob on Nawá at the An at the An ing held a

4th October, makes adverse comments on Nawab Mehdi Ali Khan's speech at the Anti-National Congress meeting held at his house on the 2nd Sep-

tember, and contemptuously calls him the Nawab of the pit, apparently because some pit is situated near his house.

The Najmu-l-Akhbár (Etáwah), of the 8th October, is

Amrita Bazar Pattrika sorry to notice that the Amrita Bazar and Musalmáns.

Pattrika represents the Indian Musalmáns as descendants of the lower classes of Hindús. The Najm does not wish to give the Pattrika tit for tat, but admits that those Musalmáns who from selfish motives go from place to place, making speeches in public streets and thoroughfares in support of the National Congress, belong to the class of Musalmáns referred to by the Pattrika.

The same paper says that formerly it was a strong advocate Opposition of Musalmans for local self-government and the Ilbert to the National Congress. Bill. But the proceedings of the Hindus have induced it to change its opinion. Since the introduction of local self-government the number of Muhammadan members in the Municipal Boards has greatly fallen off. Again, the Hindus, taking advantage of their superiority in numbers, have begun to interfere with Musalmans in the performance of their religious ceremonies. The Najm then complains that when Government desires to bestow any benefits on Musalmans, the Bengáli and Hindu editors strongly oppose the measures and condemn Musalmans. On the other hand, at other times they flatter Musalmans and represent them as their brethren for their own purposes. The Najm hopes that no Musalman, in whose veins there is a drop of Arabian

Circulation, 425 copies.

Circulation, 185 copies. blood and who has the least particle of sense in him, will join their seditious movements and allow them to acquire power in order to enable them to oppress him and his co-religionists. The Najm is glad that the Najibabad riots have led to an entire change in the views of the editor of the Shahna-i-Hind of Meerut about the National Congress, and that he now considers the movement injurious to Musalmans. The Najm hopes that he will not again allow himself to be deceived by the misrepresentations of the Hindustani, the Advocate, and other such newspapers, but will consider them blood-thirsty murderers.

Circulation, 425 copies. The Oudh Punch (Lucknow), of the 4th October, contains a picture in which a European is rendered as shaving a native prince. The letter-press is as follows:—The shaving is excellent, as even the roots of the hair are being cut quite clean. The native and his respectable barber: the arrangements or preparations for the Sikkim and the Black Mountain expeditions.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Hindustan (Kalakankar), of the 10th and 11th

*Circulation, 240 copies.

October, regrets to say that it appears Proposed reduction in from the Gazette of India dated 6th the number of Judges in the Panjáb Chief Court. idem that at the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council held on the 2nd idem the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie proposed that the number of Judges in the Panjáb Chief Court should be reduced and that the powers of Judges subordinate to the Chief Court should be increased. His proposal is based on the ground that the number of appeals in the Chief Court has so largely increased that the Court, which is composed of four Judges, is unable to keep abreast of its work even with the assistance of two additional Judges. Indeed, many appeals have to lie over for years. It is a matter of surprise that it is proposed to reduce the number of Judges in the Panjab Chief Court owing to an increase of work, while the number of Judges in the other High Courts has been increased owing to the same cause. The Hon'ble Messrs. Elsmie and Barkley said that a diminution

in the number of Judges in the Chief Court would reduce the number of appeals. Quite so; but will a reduction in the number of appeals in the way proposed promote or defeat the ends of justice? If a man cries from hunger, should his crying be stopped by force or by giving him food? If a litigant is not satisfied with the decision of a subordinate Court, it is but fair that he should be given an opportunity for appeal. The Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie's proposal, if accepted by the Supreme Legislature, will involve a great injustice to the inhabitants of the Panjab. If there has been an increase in the work, the number of Judges should be increased from four to five. The Hindustán is always opposed to an unnecessary increase in the public expenditure, but it has no objection to an increase which is unavoidable and is calculated to promote the welfare of the people and improve the dispensation of justice. If the appointment of a new Judge in the Panjab Chief Court is necessary in the interest of justice, the additional expenditure should be borne without demur, particularly as the income from court-fees exceeds the cost of the Judicial The Panjab was represented only by the Lieutenant-Governor of that province in the meeting of the Supreme Legislature at Simla, when Mr. Elsmie proposed a decrease in the number of the Judges of the Chief Court. There was, of course, no representative of the inhabitants of the province in the meeting. There are two native members in the Council, but they were not present on the occa-As the Council meets at Simla for more than six months during the year, the native members have no opportunity of expressing their opinions about measures passed by the Council there. Hence the opponents of the National Congress should be able to judge for themselves, whether a reform of the Legislative Council is necessary or not. It is to be hoped that the Government of India and the Legislative Council will not sanction the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie's proposal until it has been fully discussed in Council before the native members. The area of the Panjáb is nearly equal to that of the North-Western Provinces and there are five Judges in the Allahabad High Court. If the four Judges

in the Panjáb Chief Court are unable to keep abreast of the work, the Court should be strengthened by the appointment of a fifth Judge. If the Government of India is not inclined to appoint an additional Judge, the work in the Court may be reduced by prohibiting the institutions of petty appeals—say those appeals in which the value of the subject-matter is below Rs. 50. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* recommends the establishment of panchayets or courts of arbitration.

Circulation, 185 copies.

The Najmu-l-Akhbár (Etáwah), of the 1st October, is glad Appointment of two to notice that the Government of India Oudh princes to posts in the public service in Upper offered suitable posts in Upper Bur-Burma. ma to the educated sons of the late King of Oudb, and that two of them, namely, Mirza Muhammad Jalal Bahádur and Ali Mirza Bahádur, have accepted the offer. The Government deserves great praise for this favour to the Oudh princes. It is to be hoped that other princes will follow the example of the two princes above mentioned and will convince the Government that persons of high birth make the best public servants, in order that Government may be induced to recruit the public service from among respectable persons instead of men of straw.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The Hindustan (Kalakankar), of the 9th October, refercompulsory education. ring to the introduction of compulsory education in Ceylon, praises Government for the measure and urges the extension of the system to this country.

Circulation, 150 copies. The Mashir-i-Qaisar (Lucknow), of the 10th October,

Number of serious robberies which occurred in
the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1886.

Quotes from the Akhbár-i-Am of
Lahore some statistics relating to
serious crime in the North-Western
Provinces and Oudh during the calen-

dar year 1886, and says that the occurrence of 4,530 robberies with murder within the jurisdiction of a Lientenant-Governor in a single year shows that robbers fearlessly rob and kill, as the country has been disarmed. The statistics about thefts have not yet been published, but the

number of thefts must be ten times that of robberies. The people can offer no resistance to thieves and robbers, as they are unarmed, while the latter always carry arms. Moreover, it should be remembered that the police are generally suspected to be in intrigue with thieves. Hence Government had better repeal the Arms Act.

The Oudh Akhbár (Lucknow), of the 13th October, in its

History of the National Association written by Lady translation of the History of the National Association established by Lady

Dufferin to provide female medical aid for native women

from August, 1885 to August, 1888, written by herself.

Circulation, 690 copies.

The same paper in its issues of the 25th September and Sir Auckland Colvin's 4th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October draws attention to the important passages in Sir Auckland Colvin's speeches at the Lucknow darbár, the feast given by the Oudh taluqdárs at the Kaisar Bágh, the Bareilly College, the Bareilly darbár, and the Fyzabad darbár, and highly praises His Honor for his good qualities.

A correspondent of the Bhárat Varsha (Bithúr), for The Koh-i-Núr diamond.

October, gives a brief history of the well-known Indian diamond called the Koh-i-Núr, which is at present worn by Her Majesty in her coronet, and asks, in conclusion, "Does Her Majesty ever think of the present condition of this country with the jewel?"

Alleged prevalence of bribery and corruption among the police.

(Lucknow), of the 4th October, publishes an Urdu poem in which the writer complains that the police officials who go to make an inquiry into

a case of theft threaten the man at whose house the theft has been committed and compel him to pay them bribes and provide the best kind of food for them. If they succeed in finding out the thieves and the property, they quietly divide the property among themselves, let off the thieves, and send some innocent men to the Magistrate for trial.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Chrobiten

Circulation,

The Surma-i-Rosgar (Agra), of the 8th October, on the authority of its Allahabad correspond-Late fire at Allahabad. ent, referring to the late fire at the Allahabad city, regrets to say that fourteen shops were burnt by the fire and the loss involved to the shop-keepers has been estimated at a lakh of rupees. The municipal market in which the shops were situated has been seriously damaged, and about fifty thousand rupees will be required to repair it. Had the City Inspector of Police rendered timely assistance, the conflagration would have been avoided. The shop-keepers applied to him for aid as soon as the fire broke out in a shop, but he refused to give any assistance. On the contrary, some police constables were to be found stealing the things which had been saved by the shop-keepers from the fire and thrown into the street.

The same paper complains that when a body of the Quarrel between a Hindu police force was undergoing drill near and a Mahammadan head- the Agra fort on the let it. constable at Agra. Singh, head-constable, gave the oath of the Ganges to the Hindús and that of the Qurán to the Musalmans in the force and told them to remain silent during the drill. But a Muhammadan constable happened to break silence. On this Kan Singh said that the Qurán was false. Muhammad Husain, head-constable, protested against the use of such words, but he again repeated the same words. Muhammad Husain reported the matter to Jhanda Singh, the City Inspector of Police, who reported it to the District Superintendent of Police. It is believed that the District Superintendent accepted Jhanda Singh's one-sided version of the story and issued orders to the effect that Muhammad Husain should be located at the police lines, and that when a body of the Agra police force is shortly transferred to Bulandshahr, he should be transferred to that place on the occasion. The writer hopes that the Inspector-General of Police will do him justice and prevent Jhanda Singh from oppressing his Muhammadan subordinates through a feeling of race animosity.

(Agra), of the 8th idem, which are edited by Hindus, criticize and condemn the statements and comments of the Mufid-i-A'm, the Surma-i-Rozgár, the Agra Punch, and other Muhammadan newspapers of Agra about the religious quarrel between the two communities of that place during the late Muharram. With reference to the account of the quarrel given by the Agra correspondent of the Pioneer, the Nusim-i-Agra condemns the account as a one-sided version of the story and thinks that the writer is a Musalman or a partisan of the Muhammadan community. A local correspondent of the Agra Punch, of the 4th October, criticizes the statements of the Nasim-i-Agra of the 23rd September.

The Jameled (Meradabad), of the 23rd September, and the Ainu-l-Akhbar (Moradabad), of Najibabad riots. the 1st October, give an account of the Najibabad riots, in which they represent the Tahsildar and the Hindus of Najibabad as having induced the District Magistrate by misrepresentations to make a change in the route of a Dhanaura tazia and accuse Kunwar Bharat Singh of endeavouring to force Musalmans to move on with their tázias with undue haste and unnecessarily ordering the police to fire on them. The Jam-i-Jamshed says that the plea of self-defence urged by Kunwar Bharat Singh and the police is false, and thinks that a number of Musalmans who are missing were probably shot and that their bodies were secretly removed by the police. The Ainu-l-Akhbar, of the 6th October, regrets to say that native officials allow themselves to be influenced by prejudice and the feeling of religious animosity, and that the abuse of his powers by Kunwar Bharat Singh will give the opponents of the Ilbert Bill a good opportunity of saying that they were quite right in condemning natives as unfit for posts of trust and responsibility. The Ainu-l-Akhbar then publishes a petition which was submitted to the District Magistrate of Bijnor by the mother of a man who was killed in the late riot, charging Kunwar Bharat Singh with an offence under section 302 of the Indian

Penal Code, and another submitted by a number of men complaining of their alleged unlawful detention in prison and praying for their release on security.

Circulation, 60 copies.

The Takzib (Moradabad), of the 5th October, on the authority of a correspondent, publishes The same. a long account of the Najibabad riots and thinks that the Musalmans were entirely to blame. When all efforts made by the Sub-Inspector of Police and Tahsildars to induce them to move on had failed, Kunwar Bharat Singh went to the crowd and wanted some of them to go over to him and tell him what they had to say. But they surrounded him and the subordinate officials who accompanied him, and threw brickbats and the bones of kine on them. He first ordered the police to fire in the air with blank cartridges in order to frighten away the crowd. But the men became more unruly, and then he was obliged to order the police to use bullet cartridges. The Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police have highly praised the Kunwar for his conduct in their reports to the Local Government, and observed that if he had not suppressed the riots with a high hand, there would have been great bloodshed.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The Titi-i-Hind (Meerut), of the 8th September, in its supplement called the Meerut Punch, Intention of the Maharija says that it is rumoured that the of Baroda to lay out garden in his State. Mahárája of Baroda wishes to lay out a garden on a hill in his State, the like of which may not be found in any other State, and has brought some English gardeners with him from England for the purpose. The idea is a good one, provided the cost does not ruin the State and the Mahárája is not obliged to have recourse to English capitalists. The Mahárája bad better get a dozen er two of nice girls from his State or Europe and place them in his new garden. They would greatly add to the charms of the garden and the pleasure of the visitors. But, of course, the visitors should be required to pay a fee. The income derived in this way would tend to some extent to replenish the State treasury, which is at present quite empty.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The Surma-i-Rozgár (Agra), of the 8th October, is glad to say that Bapu Jadav Sahab, who Appointment of Bápu Jadav Sihab as Prime Miwas appointed Prime Minister of nister of Gwalior. Gwalior for one month, has been confirmed in the post, and praises Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, for the measure. Surma hopes that his administration will prove very beneficial to the people and make amends for the mischief done by Sir Ganpat Ráo's selfish administration. Some officials who dislike his appointment are sure to throw obstacles in his way, but be should remain firm and overcome all difficulties. Surma hopes that he will receive material help from Bhain Balwant Ráo Sindhia in the performance of his responsible and arduous duties.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bulbul-i-Hind (Moradabad), of the 8th October, complains of the alleged mismanagement Mismanagement of the of the Ramganga ferry at Moradabad. Rámganga ferry at Morad-A bridge-of-boats is built over the river only for four months during the summer and the passengers have to cross the river in boats during the remaining eight months of the year and are consequently exposed to much inconvenience, besides running the risk of losing their lives and property. Formerly a bridge-of-boats was maintained throughout the year. If it was destroyed by floods in the rainy weather, it was rebuilt as soon as the river subsided after the rains. The toll fixed for each bahli, i.e., a small twowheeled vehicle drawn by two oxen, is 2 annas, but the passengers going in a vehicle have really to pay 8 annas for it as follows: -2 annas to the ferry contractor, 4 annas to the

boatmen, and 2 annas to the men who assist the oxen in swimming across the river. If the passengers raise any objec-

tions, the boatmen give them very impertinent replies. The peon located at the ferry does not interfere and allows the boatmen to treat the passengers as they like. They realize one pice from each passenger when the boat gets at the centre of the river, make them alight in shallow water and not on dry ground on arrival at the bank, make some of them draw the boat, and so forth. A permanent bridge-of-

Circulation, 225 copies.

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ध्यस्तान तथक

boats should be maintained. If Government has not a sufficient number of boats for the purpose, new ones should be constructed from the ten thousand rupees realized from the contractor every year. Pending the construction of the bridge, an official should be located at the ferry to see that the passengers are not illtreated in any way. The same toll should be levied on riding and draught horses. Moreover, passengers should be allowed to cross the river in the same order in which they arrive.

Circulation, 494 copies.

The Aligarh Institute Gazette, of the 6th October, expressproposed establishment ses great satisfaction at the proposal

Proposed establishment of a medical school for of Hakim Abdul Majid Khan of teaching the Greek system Delhi to establish a medical school of medicine at Delhi. there for teaching the Unani or Greek system of medicine which is practised by Muhammadan physicians. native physicians who are able to cure patients by cheap medicinal herbs are a great want in the country. The charitable dispensaries established by Government are not numerous enough to meet the popular requirements. Again, the people are not accustomed to the use of European medicines nor can they afford to pay for them. The Greek system is based on sound principles and nothing could be a greater mistake than to treat it with contempt. The whole Indian population should be thankful to Hakim Abdul Majid Khan for the scheme proposed by him to encourage and improve it. He cannot be too highly praised for his intention to follow the Vaidak and the European systems in those matters in which the Greek system is found to be defective. He desires to raise Rs. 60,000 from public subscription, of which Rs. 10,000 will be spent in the purchase of necessary furniture and instruments, and Rs. 50,000 will be invested to yield an income of Rs. 200 a month to meet the cost of the maintenance of the school.

Circulation,

The Arya Pattra (Bareilly), for October, refers to the need

Need of a building for
the accommodation of the
orphanage at Bareilly.

The public to contribute donations
to the building fund. The names of all donors will be angraved

on a large slab of stone which will be placed at the chief . gateway. If a man pays the cost of the construction of an entire room or hall, his name will be engraved on a stone which will be put up there.

The Subodh Sindhu (Khandwa), of the 3rd October, gives a brief account of a public meeting Establishment of a Cow protection Society at

held at Khandwa on the 29th September to consider the expediency or

otherwise of establishing there a society for the protection of About 200 men were present, and the meeting unanimously expressed its opinion in favour of the establishment of such a society. Some men promised donations which the Sindhu considers rather inadequate. A general meeting was to be held on the 6th October.

The Charpuz (Moradabad), of the 7th October, refer-

Withdrawal of the criminal prosecution instituted by the Bulbul-i-Hind against the Charpuz, Morad-

Khandwa.

ring to the criminal prosecution instituted by the editor of the Bulbul-i-Hind against the editor of the Charpus for libel, says that the dispute

has been settled amicably and the prosecution withdrawn. The Charpuz adds that the article on which the prosecution was based did not apply to the editor of the Bulbul-i-Hind. However, if the latter considers it applicable to him, the editor of the Charpuz apologizes to him.

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Circulation, 250 copies.

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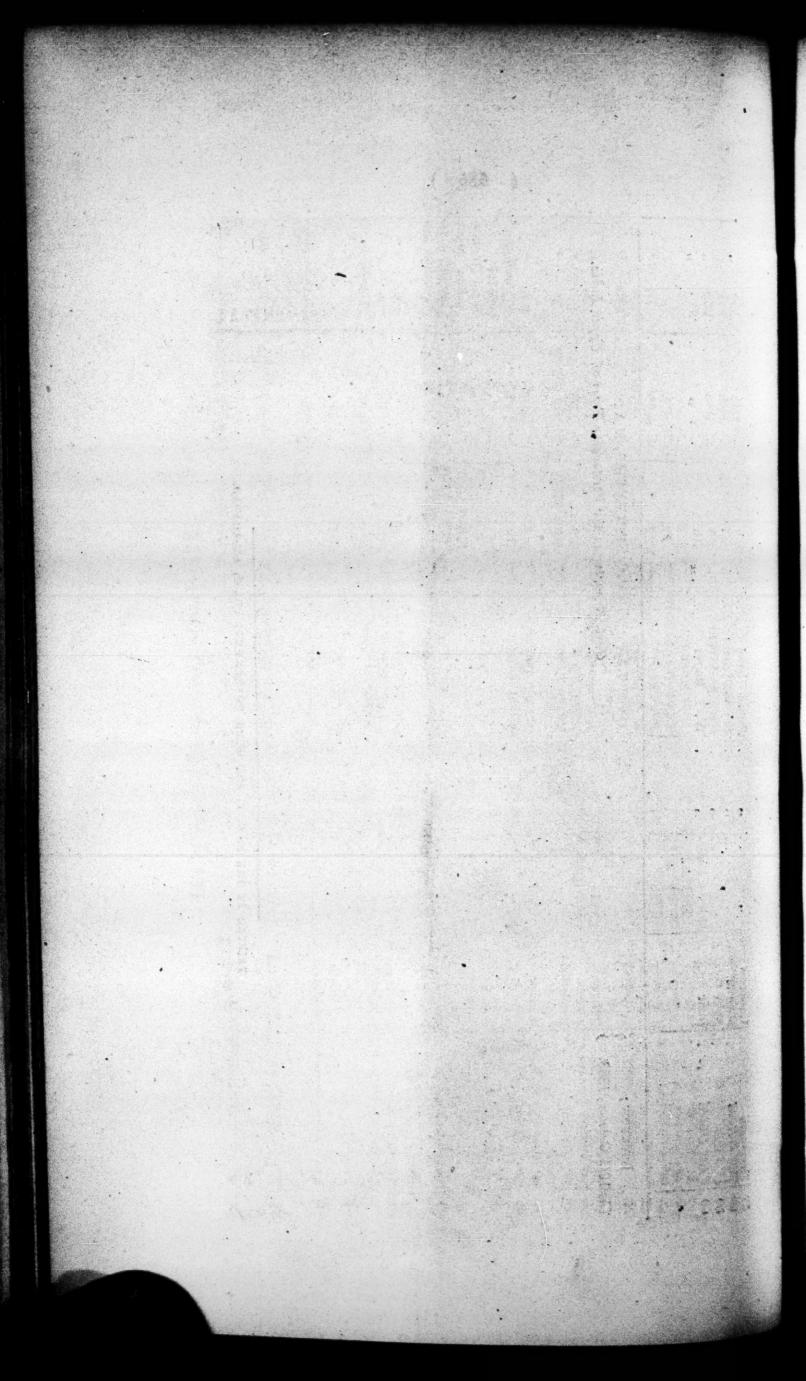
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